

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 24. Vol. I.]

LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1815.

[Vol. 29.]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY
F. BRADFORD, JR.

At Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance, or
Three Dollars at the end of the Year.



From the Centre of Freedom.

The following is said to be the production of
a Young Lady of Delaware. It is a delicate
effusion of genius and sensibility.

STANZAS

Star of Peace, to wanderers weary,
Give the beam that smiles on me;
Illumine the Pilot's visions dreary,
Far at sea.

Star of Hope, gleam o'er the billow,
Bless the soul that sighs for thee;
Bless the sailor's lonely pillow,
Far at sea.

Star of Faith! When winds are mocking
All his prayers—he'd flee to thee;
Save him! tho' on dangers rocking,
Far at sea.

Star of God! yet safely guide him
To the shore he lov'd for me—
Long tempestuous waves have tried him,
Far at sea.

Fair one! take this rose, and breathe it
In thy braided hair—
A brighter bloom will rest beneath it—
Take this rose, my fair!

The flower, which late was seen to glow
So lovely on that snowy brow,
Loved thy lip, and lightly shed
A dewy leaf of rosy red,
To blush forever there.

Take this lily, love! and twine it
With thy waving hair—
'Twill gem thy ringlets—Why decline it!
Take the flower, my fair!
And yet, its leaflets, pure and pale,
In beauty, on thy brow will fail—
That brow attracts all eyes to thee,
And none will choose or chance to see
The lily fading there!

From the National Intelligencer.

The following extract from letters ad-
dressed to the Secretary of war, and
which we have obtained permission to
publish, depict in lively colours traits of
individuals heroism which shed a lustre
on the national military character.

Extract of a letter from Col. WILLIAM
M'KEE to Major General WINFIELD SCOTT,
dated New-York, 9th April, 1815.

SIR—If any apology could be thought
necessary for this letter, you, I have no
doubt, will find one in the subject of it.
I am anxious to interest you in behalf
of brevet Lieut. O'Fling of the 11th in-
fantry, who wishes to procure a Cadets
warrant for his brother Edmund O'Fling
a lad 14 years old, and now a private of
the 23d regiment.

Lieut. O'Fling was wounded by a can-
non ball in the battle of the Falls of Ni-
agara, and joined the army during the
siege of Fort Erie, immediately on his
recovery. In the sortie on the 17th of
September, he solicited and obtained the
command of the forlorn of the first bri-
gade under Gen. Miller; of 24 men of
which it consisted, 20 were killed and
wounded. After receiving the enemy's
fire and passing the centre of their en-
trenchment, he advanced with his little
party against a block-house containing
36 men of De Waterville's regiment and
captured it. Nearly at the same time his
brother Ensign T. E. O'Fling, of the
23d infantry, with Ensign Brant of the
same regiment, stormed and carried a
large block-house on the right of the
trenches, defended by 60 men. Ensign
O'Fling received a wound while standing
on the top of the building, of which he
died the next day.

That these block-houses were taken at
the sortie, has been publicly made known
—but the manner of the achievement, and
by whom, does not appear.—The youth,
Edmund O'Fling, for whom the appoint-
ment of Cadet is requested has already
proved that he shares with his brothers
that gallantry of spirit which seems a
family inheritance. On the night of the
25th of July he was so fortunate as to
rescue without assistance, Lieut. Tappan
of the 23d regiment from the hands of a
British officer.

A plain recital of such conduct conveys
the best eulogium (within my knowledge)
of those who perform it. I have done
nothing more.

Extract of a letter from Major General
Winfield Scott to the Secretary of War, dated
Washington, April 16th, 1815.

SIR—I have the honor to enclose a let-
ter from Col. M'Kee, of the Engineers, on
a subject as highly interesting as any
that occurred during the late war. Let
me request that you will oblige me by
looking over it at a moment of leisure.
Most of the facts narrated by the colonel
are known to me personally, and I could
add many others of the same character.

Lieutenant Patrick O'Fling, his three
brothers and father, entered the army on
the same day, in 1812, all for five years.
In 1813, Maj. Gen. Dearborn recognized
in the father (a sentinel before his door)
a soldier who had served under him with
credit during the revolutionary war.—
About the same time Mrs. O'Fling, a
most respectable matron, came to Fort
George on a visit to her husband and
four sons. Patrick, the son, then about
eighteen was sick in the hospital. I pre-
vailed on General Dearborn to discharge
him from the service, that he might re-
turn with his mother. In April 1814,
Patrick (now Lt. O'Fling) raised a com-
pany of volunteers, marched to Buffalo,
and requested to be attached to my bri-
gade. The handsome deportment of the
young Capt. & his little band, induced me
to consent; and soon after I procured him
a commission in the 9th regiment belong-
ing to my brigade.

Col. M'Kee has already narrated some
of the enterprises in which this young
hero was engaged; a little volume might
be filled with his deeds of chivalry, for
such they appear to the whole army, who
took an active interest in his career.

I beg leave to make you several little
requests in behalf of the survivors of this
family.

A Cadet's warrant for Edmund O'Fling
mentioned by Col. M'Kee; an honorable
discharge for Patrick O'Fling (the fa-
ther) & a like discharge for Charles W.
House (the half brother) both of the 23d
Regiment.

[The O'Flings are from Batavia, N. Y.
It is unnecessary to add, that every thing
which has been asked for his family, that
has deserved so well of its country, was
promptly granted by the acting Secretary
of War.]

Cash Wanted.

FOR \$3000 a good interest will be paid, and
real estate given as security. Refer to
DANL. BRADFORD, Com. Mer.
Lexington, April 13, 1815. 16-1f

J. C. Breckinridge,

HAVING fixed his permanent residence in the
town of Lexington, will practise LAW in the County
Courts of the adjacent counties. He may be con-
sulted at his office on Main-street, next door above
Maccoun's Book Store, and a few doors below the
Insurance Bank. Feb. 11, 1815. 7-11 Oct.

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

THE Subscriber has lately enlarged his es-
tablishment by additional buildings, and
will now be enabled to supply the public by
wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of every
kind, equal in quality to any manufactured
in the United States—and with the best

DIPPED & MOULD CANDLES.

Commissaries, Contractors, and Merchants
who may purchase those articles either for the
foreign or home markets, or those who want
them for domestic use, will find it to their in-
terest to call on him, or to give him their or-
ders, which will be promptly attended to, and
faithfully executed.

JOHN BRIDGES,

Corner of Water and Main Cross Streets, next
door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cotton
Factory, Lexington.

The highest cash prices given for TALLOW,
HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, Ashes
& Pot Ashes, at the above factory. 41
October 10, 1814.

HAWKINS, CARSWELL & HAWKINS,

HAVE established a NAIL MANUFAC-
TORY, on an extensive scale, on Water
street, where they have on hand a constant
supply of CUT and WROUGHT NAILS, and
BRADS—4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 20d. The work-
men engaged in the factory are first rate, hav-
ing been employed out of the factories at Pitts-
burgh, where the nail making business has
arrived at so high a state of improvement.
Their work will not be excelled by any work
of the kind in the United States.

A Black-Smith's Shop is also conducted at
the same place—where business in that line
will be executed on the shortest notice and
the best manner.

Those who think proper to favour us with
their custom can be supplied by wholesale
or retail at the factory, or at the store of J. H. &
L. HAWKINS, on Main street. 32-1f
August 3, 1814.

George Shannon,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Lexington, keeps
his office in the house lately occupied by Mrs. Beck,
on the south side of Water street, opposite the lower
corner of the New Market House, where he
may always be found by those disposed to employ
him in the line of his profession. 1
January 2, 1815.

Hand and Machine Cards.

THE NEW-YORK MANUFACTURING
COMPANY inform their friends and customers, as
also the customers of the late firm of WILLIAM
WHITTEMORE & CO. Boston, that having ex-
tended their machinery for striking all kinds of
Cards, they keep constantly on hand a regular sup-
ply of WOOL & COTTON CARDS, TOW
CARDS, HORSE CARDS, CLOTHS CARDS,
HATTERS JACKS—Also MCHINE CARDS,
FELTETING & COMB PLATE—all war-
ranted of superior quality.—Orders punctually and fidu-
liously executed on liberal terms.

TIMOTHY WHITTEMORE,
Agent N. York Manufacturing Company,
No. 133, Pearl-street.
New-York, Feb. 14, 1815.

COTTON & WOOL CARDS for Machinery,
may be had of the above Manufacture at
LEWIS SANDERS,
March 1, 1815. 10-6m. Lexington.

COTTON.

FIFTY BALES OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,
For Sale by
E. W. CRAIG.
January 20, 1815.

SUGAR.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR SALE,
70 barrels of Orleans Sugar, of prime quality.
B. BLOUNT.
Lexington, Nov. 21. 47-1f

SHAD, HERRINGS & } By the Barrel.
WHISKEY, }
For sale by **D. BRADFORD,**
On Cheapside.
Lexington, January 16. 3

Notice.

ALL THOSE INDEBTED TO THE ESTATE OF
Williamson & McKinney,
ARE requested to come forward and settle their
accounts, at they have disposed of their Goods, and
wish to close their accounts. Jan. 7. 2-1f

TO SPINNERS.

Families in want of employment can have
Wool, ready comb'd, to spin, at my Steam fac-
tory near Lexington. **LEWIS SANDERS.**
November 11, 1814. 46

FOR SALE,

A LOT OF GROUND, lying on Water Street,
opposite the new market house. It has a front of 92
feet on Water street, running back half the distance
from Water to High street.—Enquire of the printer.
11-1f March 13, 1815.

Coffee & Cotton.

6000 lbs. prime Green Coffee,
6000 Carolina long staple Cotton,
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE, BY
J. P. SCHATZEL.
14th April, 1815. 16-1f

Richard H. Chinn,

WILL PRACTICE LAW in the Fayette Cir-
cuit and County Court, and also the adjoining Courts.
He will particularly attend to the collection of such
monies as he may obtain judgments for when re-
quested.—His office is kept on Short-street, Lex-
ington. April 3. 614

COTTON YARN,

Of all kinds, of the best quality, and at re-
duced prices, for sale at the Factory of
JOHN JONES.
Water-street, Lexington. 34

John Norton

Respectfully informs the public, that he has pur-
chased the DRUG STORE of JOHN WALK-
water, and removed the same to the house next
door to Morrison, Boswell & Sutton, on Cheapside,
where he is now opening an extensive assortment of
MEDICINES.

Having purchased the NAIL FACTORY of
GEORGE NORTON, a constant supply will be kept in
the cellar of the same room. 47-1f
Lexington, November 20.

TO LET,

The House & Grounds

LATELY owned and occupied by John T. Ma-
son, Jr. Esq. situated one mile from the Court-house
in Lexington. For particulars, inquire of
THOS. G. PRENTISS.
May 7th, 1815. 19-1f

Elijah Henry & Co.

Carry on the Blacksmith's business in all its branches,
in the brick shop on Limestone street, a few
steps above the jail, on the opposite side of the street.
They will always keep on hand, warranted Axes,
Hoes, Ploughs, Hinges, and all other articles in their
line; they will execute all orders with dispatch, &
in the best manner. They will be always prepared
to shoe horses in superb style; their charge for
shoeing all round is 10s. 6d. and so in proportion for
fewer shoes. Lexington, May 1.—18

Hatters look at this!

The subscriber offers for sale a new invented pa-
tent machine for cutting fur, which may be seen for
a few days at Mr. Clark's tavern, adjoining the post.
I shall not attempt to describe the merits of this
machine, for it will show for itself. It is said by
competent judges that it will do the work of six
men. Come and see, and judge for yourselves.
J. LAMSON.
May 15. 20

A Stocking Hosiery Wanted.

A GOOD WORKMAN, of steady habits, will be
given constant employment and liberal wages, by ap-
plying at the Gazette Office, or to the subscriber op-
posite Mrs. Russell's new building. **RICHD. K. DOWLING.**
April 16, 1815. 15-

ALLEN & GRANT,

Commission Merchants, Pittsburgh,
Inform their friends in the Western Country, that
they have removed to the Ware-house lately occu-
pied by G. & C. Anshutz. From the superior con-
veniences of their Ware-house, and its proximity to
the river, the Merchants of Kentucky will find it to
their advantage to consign to them. Pittsburgh, May 6.

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF CUT AND WROUGHT

NAILS,

Made at the Penitentiary, to be had (wholesale
or retail) of **DANL. BRADFORD.**
Lexington, May 8, 1815. 1f

Notice.

As the subscriber intends to go or send to Phila-
delphia about the first day of July next, those in-
debted to him, either by bond, note or book-account,
will please make use of the present notice by call-
ing at his store and discharging their respective debts
previous to that day. Those failing to do it, will
find their debts lodged with suitable officers for col-
lection. Wm. LEAVY.
May 10. 20

Just Received

Best Madeira Wine and French Brandy.
The subscriber has also,
Port Wine, Rum, &c. &c.
Almost every article in the Grocery line kept here.
Also—a pretty good assortment of DRY GOODS.
A quantity of TAR & LAMP-BLACK.
Also, PEACH BRANDY and excellent CHER-
RY BOUNCE, by the gallon or barrel.
Also, an excellent GIG HORSE—he is large,
likely, and quite safe for a lady to drive.
Also, an excellent SCDDLE HORSE—he is
well qualified for a long journey. **N. BURROWES.**
Mgberry-street, April 3. 49-1f

DAVID TODD has recommenced the prac-
tice of Law, and will punctually attend
the Fayette Circuit and County Courts. His
office is three doors below Frazer's corner to-
wards Water Street.

Those indebted to him on Store accounts,
are requested to call and settle them, in a few
days. All those unsettled will be handed to Mr.
Thos. Worland. 12-1f
March 18, 1815.

LEXINGTON PORTER & ALE

BREWERY.

The subscriber will have on delivery in a few
days, ALE and PORTER in bottles. Having made
arrangements with the Glass-works at Maysville
for an extensive supply of bottles, he is enabled to
execute orders which may be sent from the country.
JOHN COLEMAN.
Lexington, May 10. 20

Coach and Harness Making.

ASHTON, BEACH & NEILL.

CARRY on the above business on Main-Cross
street, and flatter themselves from their
experience in the first shops in New-York,
Philadelphia and Baltimore, to be able to finish
their work in a style not inferior to any here-
tofore finished in the western country. Orders
respectfully solicited.
Lexington, December 6, 1813. 49-1f

BOARDING SCHOOL

For Young Ladies

Mrs. LOCKWOOD tenders her grateful ac-
knowledgments to those who have so liberally pa-
troned her during a residence of Eight years in
Lexington, and announces to them and the public,
her intention of recommending her School on Mon-
day, the 27th inst. 11-1f
Terms as usual. March 11, 1815.

HERAN & MAXWELL

HATTERS,

CARRY on business nearly opposite the of-
fice of the Kentucky Gazette, on Main-
street.—They flatter themselves they will be
able to fill all orders in their line to the satis-
faction of purchasers, and on good terms.
26 Lexington, June 25, 1814.

CONFECTIONER.

JOHN D. DUNCAN,

HAVING lately fixed up his store on Mill
or Poplar Row street, keeps up a general
assortment in his line.

Country merchants will be supplied with
CANDIES, SUGAR PLUMBS,
SUGAR TOYS, CORDIALS, &c.
OF THE BEST QUALITIES,
And on as liberal terms as circumstances will
admit.

N. B.—Commands for parties will be attend-
ed to on the shortest notice. 8
February 20.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership of Lowry & Shaw was this
day dissolved by mutual consent. Those hav-
ing any demands against said firm, are request-
ed to call for payment—those indebted are also
requested to call and discharge their accounts
or they will be put into an officer's hands for
collection. **JOHN LOWRY.**
HIRAM SHAW.
Sept. 19. 38
N. B.—The business will be continued at
the old stand by **J. LOWRY**

The Co-partnership

Of Lowry & Shaw having been recently dis-
solved, the subscriber, one of that firm, takes
the liberty of informing his friends that he has
commenced a separate establishment next door
to the old stand, on Main Cross street, Lexing-
ton, Ky. Every exertion as heretofore, will be
used to accommodate those who may favor him
with their orders—and the usual attention to
customers. Hats of the first quality only, al-
ways on hand, for those who may please to
call. 41
Hiram Shaw.

FULLING ESTABLISHMENT.
The Subscribers wish to inform their friends and
the public in general, that they intend car-
rying on the

FULLING BUSINESS

in all its various branches, on the Town Fork,
one mile from Lexington, at Royle's carding
factory. They will attend at the following
places on the 1st day of every court, for the
reception of cloth, which shall be returned on
the succeeding court days completely finished,
viz: at the Columbian Inn, in Lexington, at
Watkins' tavern in Versailles, and at Benj.
Milner's tavern in Richmond.

Cloth deposited at Larkin Ballard's in Ma-
dison county, and at Tauls' place on the Tates'
Creek road, three miles from the river, shall
be attended to with due respect and prompt-
ness when passing to and from Richmond. The
subscribers flatter themselves, from the superi-
ority of their establishment, to be able to fin-
ish cloth inferior to none in Kentucky, and
hope to merit a reasonable share of public pa-
tronage. **HENRY BALLARD,**
THOMAS ROYLE.
October 17. 42

Plastering & Stoco-Work.

ROBERT H. ARMSTRONG,

[From Charleston, South-Carolina]
BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Lexington,
and the adjacent country, that he has commenced
the above business in all its various branches:—
Such as Stoco-work, plain Plastering; Cornices,
plain or ornamented; centre pieces, plain or or-
namented; colouring walls in various water colours;
cleaning ornaments and white washing in the neatest
manner, without soiling or staining the paper—all
or any of which, he will execute in the most expedi-
tious and superior style, and on the most reason-
able terms. Those who wish to employ him, will
please to call at Mr. William Clarke's Hotel, at the
corner of Mulberry and Short-street.
ROBT. H. ARMSTRONG.
March 11, 1815. 11-1f

For Sale

A TRACT OF LAND,

CONTAINING EIGHTY-SIX & A HALF ACRES,
Half a mile from Cynthiana, lying on the river, with
a small improvement—about one half bottom, the
balance well timbered—for particulars inquire of
JOHN EADS.
Lexington, May 1.—18

Bank Notes,

Of all descriptions, (not counterfeit) will be taken
by M'CALL, GAINES & Co. for all debts due them.—
They earnestly request all those who are in arrears
—to avail themselves of this offer before the first
day of April next, or they will be compelled to
adopt other measures, which are peculiarly disa-
greeable both to debtor and creditor.
Lexington, Jan. 16th, 1815. 25-1f

BOOTS & SHOES.

L. & G. YOUNG

RETURN their sincere thanks to their
friends and the public in general for the
liberal support received since they commenc-
ed at their established stand, on Main street,
Lexington—where they continue to manufac-
ture, and have now on hand

BOOTS & SHOES,

made of the best Philadelphia leather in the
newest fashion—ALSO,

LADIES SHOES,

of the neatest and latest fashion. All of which
they offer at wholesale or retail.
Lexington, K. Nov. 8, 1813—45-1f

LEXINGTON

White Lead Manufactory.

THE President and Directors of the Lexington
White Lead Manufacturing Company, have
the pleasure of informing the public, that the works
of the Company are in complete and successful op-
eration in the manufacturing of Dry White Lead,
which they warrant unmix'd with Whiting, or any
other substance whatever, and pledge themselves
that the quality in every respect is, and shall con-
tinue to be, superior to any imported from Europe.
They also will in a few weeks be prepared to man-
ufacture White Lead ground in Oil, Red Lead,
Litharge, Patent Yellow, and Sugar of Lead.—
From the abilities of Mr. Turner, their manager, in
every branch of the business, the Company feel con-
fident of being able to supercede the necessity of
the importation from abroad of those articles.—Or-
ders from the Western, Southern, and Eastern
Merchants, are respectfully invited.

B. METCALFE,

Agent for the Company.
Lexington, April 26, 1815. 18-3

Take Notice.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the stable of
James Eades, in Lexington, on Monday night, the
first of May, 1815, a handsome Gray Horse, be-
tween 6 and 7 years old, shot all round, branded on
the near shoulder and buttock, 13-8—he was bought
out of a drove that came from Cumberland—per-
haps, if not stolen, has made towards that place.—
Any person taking up said horse, and bringing him to
me, shall be well Rewarded for their trouble.
THOMAS C. EADES.
Lexington, 19th May, 1815. 21-1f

50 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscribers living in Lex-
ington, on Saturday the 13th instant, A Negro Man
named JACOB, aged about 23 years, 5 feet 10 or 11
inches high, tolerable slender made, thin visage,
nose rather longer than usual for negroes, bushy
head, between a black and yellow complexion, free
spoken, will probably make for Virginia as he was
raised between Richmond and Norfolk—he took
with him Tow Linen, Pantaloons and a shirt, and we
expect Linsey Round-about and Pantalons, which
he will probably exchange—no other clothes recol-
lected. The above reward will be given if taken
out of the states and returned to us, or Twenty-five
Dollars if within the state, or secured in any jail so
that we get him again.
Morrison, Boswells & Sutton.
Lexington, 16th May, 1815. 21 4f

James Garrison,

[From Philadelphia]

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Main street, opposite to the Branch Bank, Lex-
ington.

Respectfully informs the public, that he has
served a regular term at the above business,
and flatters himself that by a strict attention
and constant supply of the best Medicines, to
merit a portion of public patronage.

Among his leading articles are,

Gum Opium	Camomile Flowers
Camphor	Emery
Arabic	Cinnamon
Assafoetida,	Juniper berries
Spanish Flies	Tartar Emetic
Jalap	Ipecac
Calamel Pp.	Aloes
Rheubarb Root	Gentian Root
Powder	Orange Peel
Magnesia	Glue
Liquorice Ball	Red Precipitate
Refined	White ditto
Root	Glauber Salts
Manna	Rh-coll do
Sulphur	Castor Oil
Roll Brimstone	Sweet Oil, &c.
Cream Tartar</	

ORGANIZATION OF THE Military Peace Establishment OF THE UNITED STATES. (Continued.)

Department of War, 8th April, 1815.
GENTLEMEN,

The President of the United States has requested your attendance at Washington, with a view to the aid which your experience and information enable you to afford, in forming the military peace establishment, according to the directions of the act of Congress, passed on the 3d of March, 1815. I have the honor, therefore, of calling your attention to this interesting and important business; and to request an early report upon the following points: premising, that your report will be considered as an authentic source of information, to which a just respect will be paid in all future deliberations upon the subject.

1. The organization of the Army
2. The selection of the Officers
3. The military stations

1. The organization of the Army.

The act of Congress declares, that the military peace establishment of the United States shall consist of proportions of artillery, infantry and riflemen, not exceeding in the whole ten thousand men; and that the corps of engineers, as at present established, be retained.

Upon full consideration of the terms of the act, and of the military interpretation given to similar terms, on other occasions, the President is of opinion, that the military peace establishment, so far as it is composed of artillery, infantry and riflemen, is to consist of the number of ten thousand men, exclusively of officers, non-commissioned officers and musicians; and you will be pleased to conform, in your report, to that opinion.

The proportions of artillery, infantry and riflemen, to compose the military peace establishment of ten thousand men, are referred to your consideration; and you will be pleased, in your report, to furnish the necessary details for forming the establishment into brigades, regiments, battalions and companies. But it is proper to observe, that special provision is made by law for the organization of the corps of artillery, as prescribed in the act of the 30th March, 1814; for the organization of the regiment of light artillery, as prescribed in the act of the 12th of April, 1808; and for the organization of the regiment of infantry and riflemen, as prescribed in the act of the 3d of March, 1815.

The law has also especially provided that there shall be four brigade-inspectors, four brigade quarter masters, and such number of hospital surgeons and surgeon's mates, as the service may require, not exceeding five surgeons and fifteen mates, with one steward, and one ward-master to each hospital. But the brigade inspectors are to be taken from the line, and the brigade quarter masters, as well as adjutants, regimental quarter masters, and pay masters, are to be taken from the subalterns of the line.

II. The selection of the officers.

The reduction of the military establishment to the number of ten thousand men, sufficiently indicates the intention of Congress to be, that the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, should be settled and arranged in such manner as to form and complete an effective corps. It is, undoubtedly, a painful task to make a discrimination, which effects the interest, and possibly the subsistence of honorable men, whose misfortune it is, by age, by infirmities, or by wounds, to be disabled from rendering further service to their country; but the task must be performed by those who are charged with the execution of the law: leaving the relief which may be justly claimed by suffering merit, to the beneficent care of the legislative authority.

It is the opinion of the President, therefore, that in the selection of the officers to be retained upon the military peace establishment, those only should be recommended, in your report, for his approbation, who are, at this time, competent to engage an enemy in the field of battle.

The number of field officers now in service, amounts to two hundred and sixteen, and the number of regimental officers, now in service amounts to two thousand and fifty-five. Of the former, about thirty-nine, and of the latter about four hundred and fifty can be retained in service, according to the provisions of the act of Congress for fixing the military peace establishment. In every grade of appointment, almost every officer has gallantly performed his duty. It is obvious, therefore, that with respect to the field officers, and the regimental officers, as well as with respect to the general officers, men of high military merit must unavoidably be omitted in the present organization of the army. It has not been, and it never can be, under such circumstances, a mark of disrespect, or a subject of reproach, to omit the name of any officer; and the President wishes it may be distinctly understood, that from the selection of officers, nothing more ought to be inferred, than his approbation of the selected individuals, without derogating, in any degree, from the reputation and worth of others.

It is the President's desire upon this important point, that distinguished military merit and approved moral character should form the basis of all the selections which your report shall submit to his consideration. Where, in these respects, the claims of officers are equal length of service, a capacity for civil pursuits, and the pecuniary situation of the parties, may justly furnish considerations to settle the question. And where neither direct nor collateral circumstances exist, by which your judgment can be fixed, you will find a reasonable satisfaction, perhaps, in referring the decision in this case, as is done in many similar cases, to the chance of a lottery, or you may submit a recommendatory list, leaving the selection entirely to the Executive. Great pains have been taken to collect and preserve the testimonial of military merit; and these, with all the other documents of the department, which can assist your enquiries, will be confidentially placed before you. It is not doubted, therefore, that your report will be as advantageous to the government as it will be just to the army. A result at once impartial and effective, will not only correspond with the President's views, but must command the approbation of every honorable mind; and it is, in particular, believed, that an appeal may be confidently made, in the performance of so arduous a duty to the candor of your military brethren, whatever may be their personal disappointment, or regret.

III. The military Stations.

The general division of the United States, into a department of the North, and a department of the South, with a subdivision into convenient districts, including in each department a major general, two brigadier generals, and a proper proportion of the army, will probably, be attended with practical advantages; and it is, therefore, referred to your consideration.

The assignment of a competent garrison to the existing forts and military stations; and an apportionment of the troops to the districts, according to the service which may be required, will engage your particular attention. But it has been suggested, that some of the regiments have obtained a local character, from the residence of the officers, the enlistment of the men, and the scene of service during the war. If, therefore, you should deem it practicable and useful, both in the selection of officers, and in the assignment of stations to the troops, to regard that character of locality, you will be pleased to report accordingly.

There are other important subjects connected with the execution of the act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1815, which I may hereafter have occasion to lay before you. But the points of this communication being of immediate urgency, I shall, at present, close the general views, which I have taken of them, with an assurance, that you may command all the information and assistance, that it is in my power to give.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,
A. J. DALLAS,

Acting Secretary of War.

Major General Brown, Jackson, Scott,
Guinea, Macomb, and Ripley.*

Department of War, April 17, 1815.

GENTLEMEN,

I proceed to state some additional views connected with the execution of the act of Congress fixing the military peace establishment.

1. Corps belonging to the army which are not expressly retained by the provisions of the act, are to be discharged.

The corps expressly provided for, are

1. The corps of artillery;
2. The regiment of light artillery;
3. The corps of engineers;
4. Regiments of infantry and riflemen.

The corps not provided for, are

1. The regiment of light dragoons;
2. The Canadian volunteers;
3. The sea-fencibles.

II. The officers of the general staff employed in the command, discipline and duties of the army, who are not expressly retained by the provisions of the act, are to be discharged.

The officers provided for, are

1. Two major-generals, with two aids de camp, each.
2. Four brigadier-generals, with one aid de camp, each.
3. Four brigadier inspectors.
4. Four brigade quarter masters.

The officers not provided for, are

1. All the general officers, except the six above mentioned;
2. All the officers of the adjutant general's department;
3. All the officers of the inspector general's department—four brigade inspectors being substituted;
4. All the officers of the quarter-master's department—four brigade quarter masters being substituted;
5. All the officers of the topographical department.

III. Departments which do not form a constituent part of the army are preserved, except so far as the act of Congress by express provision, or necessary implication, introduces an alteration.

1. The Ordnance Department is preserved. It is a distinct establishment, with a view to a state of peace, as well as a state of war. It is not affected by any express provision in the act of Congress; and it is an object of the appropriations made for the military peace establishment.

2. The Purchasing Department is preserved for similar reasons.

3. The Pay Department is preserved, with specific modifications. The act of Congress expressly provides for the appointment of regimental paymasters. The office of district paymaster and assistant district paymaster is abolished; but the act of the 18th of April, 1815, which continues in force for one year after the war, is not repealed, nor affected in any other manner, than has been mentioned by the act of the 3d of March, 1815. It is seen, therefore, that the acts of the 16th of March, 1802, fixing the military peace establishment, constituted the office of paymaster of the army, seven paymasters, and two assistants; and that the act of the 18th of April, 1814, recognizes the office of paymaster of the army; and in lieu of a monthly compensation, allows the paymaster an annual salary of two thousand dollars, payable quarterly at the Treasury. The former act is of indefinite continuance; and the latter will continue in force until the 17th of February, 1816. Nor does the act of the 3d of March, 1815, affect the office of deputy paymaster general: the act of the 6th of July, 1812, providing, that to any army of the U. States other than that in which the paymaster of the army shall serve, the President may appoint one deputy paymaster general, to be taken from the line of the army; and each deputy shall have a competent number of assistants.

4. The Office of Judge Advocate is preserved. The act of the 11th of January, 1812, provides, that there shall be appointed to each division, a judge advocate. The act of the 3d of March, 1815, neither expressly, nor by necessary implication, repeals that provision.

5. The Chaplains are preserved. The act of the 11th of January, 1812, provides that there shall be appointed to each brigade, one chaplain. The act of the 3d of March, 1815, neither expressly, nor by necessary implication, repeals that provision.

6. The Hospital Department is not preserved. The act of the 3d of March, 1815, provides for regimental surgeons and surgeon's mates, and for such number of hospital surgeons and surgeon's mates, as the service may require, not exceeding five surgeons and fifteen mates, with one steward, and one ward-master to each hospital. From this specific arrangement, it is necessarily implied, that the physician and surgeon general, the assistant apothecaries general, and all the hospital surgeons and surgeon's mates, garrison surgeons and surgeon's mates, except the above specified number, are to be discharged. The physician and surgeon general, and the apothecary general, were appointed, the better to superintend the hospital and medical establishment of the army of the United States, under the act of the 3d of March, 1813; and the act of the 30th of March, 1814, authorized the president to appoint so many assistant apothecaries as the service might, in his judgment, require. The occasion for the appointments under both acts has ceased; and the act of the 3d of March, 1815, meant to provide a substitute for the whole department, according to the demands of the peace establishment.

* Major Generals Jackson and Guinea could not attend, in consequence of the distance of their quarters from Washington, and the urgency of the service required in the military districts which they commanded.

7. The Military Academy is preserved. The act of the 3d of March, 1815, provides, that the corps of engineers, as at present established, shall be retained. By the act of the 16th of March, 1812, ten cadets were assigned to the corps of engineers. By the act of the 29th of April, 1812, the cadets, whether cavalry rifle-men infantry or artillery, were limited to the number of 250, who might be attached, by the President, as students to the military academy, but the act of the 3d of March, 1815, declares, that the regiment of light artillery shall have the same organization as is prescribed by the act passed the 12th of April, 1808; and by that act, two cadets are to be attached to each company. It is, therefore, to be considered, that there are 250 cadets attached to the military academy under the establishment of the act of the 29th of April, 1812, and 20 cadets attached to the regiment of light artillery.

Upon this analysis of the act of Congress for fixing the military peace establishment, the President wishes to receive any information which you think will tend to promote the public service in reference to the following enquiries:

1. The best arrangements to adapt to the peace establishment—the ordnance department—the purchasing department—the pay department—and the military academy.

2. The arrangements best adopted to render the medical establishment competent to the garrison, as well as to the regiment service. It is obvious, that considerable difficulty will arise if the adjutant general's and the quarter-master general's departments should be immediately and entirely abolished, and if the garrison surgeons should be immediately discharged. The President is desirous to execute the act of Congress, as far as it is practicable and safe, on the first of May next; but he is disposed to take the latitude which the act allows, in cases that clearly require a continuance of the officers for the necessary public service. You will be pleased, therefore, to state—

4. Whether, in your judgment, the continuance of the office of adjutant and inspector general is necessary for the public service?

2. Whether, in your judgment, the continuance of any and which of the offices in the quarter-master's department, is necessary for the public service?

3. Whether, in your judgment, the continuance of any, and which of the offices in the medical department, not expressly provided for by the law, is necessary for the public service?

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
A. J. DALLAS,

Acting Secretary of War.
Major General Brown, Jackson, Scott,
Guinea, Macomb and Ripley.

Department of War 12th May, 1815.

The acting Secretary of War has the honor to submit to the President of the U. States, the following report:

That the act of Congress, entitled "An act fixing the military peace establishment of the U. States," passed on the 3d of March 1815, provided, that after the corps constituting the peace establishment was formed and completed, the supernumerary officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, should be discharged from the service of the United States, from and after the first day of May, ensuing the date of the act, or as soon as circumstances might permit. But it was soon found impracticable to obtain from all the military districts the information which was requisite to do justice to the army, and to the nation, in reducing the military establishment from a force of ten thousand men, to a force of ten thousand men, so early as the first of May. And it is obvious, that circumstances do not even yet permit the entire reduction contemplated by the act of Congress, with regard to the settlement of the numerous accounts depending in the quarter-master, commissary, and pay departments, and the medical care of the troops at the many military stations to which they must be apportioned.

That having, however, diligently collected from every proper source of information, the necessary materials for deciding upon the various subjects involved in the execution of the act of Congress, and having obtained from the board of general officers convened at Washington, the most valuable assistance, the acting Secretary of War respectfully lays the result before the President of the United States, in the form of four general orders to be issued from this department:

No. 1. A general order announcing the military divisions and departments of the United States; the corps and regiments constituting the military peace establishment; and the distribution and apportionment of the troops.

No. 2. A general order, announcing the army register for the peace establishment, including the officers provisionally retained in service, until circumstances shall permit their discharge.

No. 3. A general order, directing the supernumerary officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates to be paid and discharged from the service of the United States on the 15th day of June next, or as soon thereafter as the payment can be completed; provided, that such officers of every rank, as may be necessary to supply vacancies created by resignations on the first organization of the corps and regiments for the peace establishment, shall be deemed to be in service for that purpose alone; and 2d, that pay masters, quartermasters, commissaries and other officers, who have been charged with the disbursement of public money, shall be deemed to be in service for the single purpose of rendering their accounts for settlement, within a reasonable time.

No. 4. A general order, requiring the major generals to assume the command of their respective divisions, and to proceed to form and distribute the corps and regiments for their respective commands, according to the system announced for the military peace establishment.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. J. DALLAS,
Acting Secretary of War.
The President of the United States.
Approved, May 15, 1815.
JAMES MADISON.

(BY AUTHORITY.)



Laws of the United States.

AN ACT

Making an additional appropriation for the

service of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for defraying the expenses of preparing certificates of registry for ships or vessels and for furnishing lists of crews, the sum of five thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

March 3, 1815.—APPROVED.

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To vest more effectually in the state courts and in the district courts of the United States jurisdiction in the cases therein mentioned.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the respective state or county courts within or next adjoining a collection district established by any act of Congress now in being, or hereafter to be passed for the collection of any direct tax or internal duties of the United States, shall be, and are hereby authorized to take cognizance of all complaints, suits and prosecutions for taxes, duties, fines, penalties and forfeitures arising and payable under any of the said acts passed or to be passed as aforesaid, or where bonds are given under the said acts; and the district attorneys of the United States are hereby authorized and directed to appoint by warrant an attorney as their substitute or deputy in all cases where necessary to sue or prosecute for the United States, in any of the said state or county courts within the sphere of whose jurisdiction the said district attorneys do not themselves reside or practise; and the said substitute or deputy shall be sworn or affirmed to the faithful execution of his duty.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the jurisdiction conferred by the foregoing section shall be considered as attaching in the cases therein specified without regard to the amount or sum in controversy; and it shall be concurrent with the jurisdiction of the district courts of the United States; but may nevertheless be exercised in cases where the fine, penalty or forfeiture may have been incurred, or the cause of action or complaint have arisen, at a less as well as at a greater distance than fifty miles from the nearest place by law established for the holding of a district court of the United States. But in all suits or prosecutions instituted by or on behalf of the U. States in any state or county court, the process, proceedings, judgment and execution therein shall not be delayed, suspended, or in any way barred or defeated by reason of any law of any state authorizing or directing a stay or suspension of process, proceedings judgment or execution: Provided, That final decrees and judgments in civil actions, passed or rendered in any state court by virtue hereof may be re-examined in the circuit court of the United States, in the same manner and under the same limitations as are prescribed by the twenty-second section of the act to establish the judicial courts of the U. States, passed the twenty-fourth of September, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the state or county courts aforesaid and the principal or presiding judge of any such court, shall be, and are hereby authorized to exercise all and every power in cases cognizable before them by virtue of this act for the purpose of obtaining a mitigation, or remission of any fine, penalty or forfeiture, which may be exercised by the judges of the district court of the U. States in causes brought before them by virtue of the law of the U. States, passed on the third of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties and disabilities accruing in certain cases therein mentioned," and in the exercise of the authority by this section given to the said state or county courts, or the principal or presiding judge as aforesaid they shall be governed in every respect by the provisions of the law last mentioned, with this difference only, that instead of notifying the district attorneys of the U. States, the said courts, or the presiding judges aforesaid, shall, before exercising said authorities, cause reasonable notice to be given to the substitute or deputy, who may have been appointed to sue or prosecute for the United States as aforesaid, that he may have an opportunity of shewing cause against the mitigation or remission of such fine, penalty or forfeiture.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the district court of the U. States shall have cognizance concurrent with the courts and magistrates of the several states, and the circuit courts of the U. States, of all suits at common law where the United States, or any officer thereof, under the authority of any act of Congress, shall sue, although the debt, claim, or other matter in dispute, shall not amount to one hundred dollars.

March 3, 1815.—APPROVED.

JAMES MADISON.

Cyclopædia.

The first part of Vol. 25 of Dr. Rees's New Cyclopædia is received at this office and ready for delivery.—Subscribers to the above work are requested to call and get their numbers.

May 29.

UNITED STATES APOTHECARY GENERAL'S OFFICE.

ALBANY, March 31.

Attached to the United States or state service, or all other persons holding hospital supplies of any description whatever, belonging to the United States army, are hereby requested to report the same without delay to this office, or to either of my assistants on the following stations, viz.—Burlington, Vt. Williamsville and Brownsville, N. Y. Boston, New-Orleans, New-York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Va. Charleston, S. C. and New-Orleans. Each article of Medicine, surgical instruments, regimental medicines and store chests, hospital stores, furniture, bedding and equipments, not immediately wanted, must be forthwith returned to this department, and placed in either of the above named depositories: receipts will be given for the same, which will exonerate the present possessor from further responsibility, and enable him to settle his accounts with the government. All expenses incurred in the transportation of these articles from their present situation to the nearest of the above mentioned depositories, will be paid by the Quarter-master's department, such account being previously certified by myself or either of my assistants.

FRANCIS LE BARON,

U. S. Apothecary General.

The Printers employed to publish the laws of the United States, are requested to insert this notice six times in succession in their papers, and present their accounts to the Quarter-master general's department for payment.

April 19:

24—6t.

To Rent,

A commodious new two story brick building, 28 by 38 conveniently built for a boarding house, having seven rooms above the cellar, four with fire-places—and three rooms in the cellar, one with a fire place for a kitchen; the whole completely furnished from the cellar floor to the top of the garret situated at the corner of Market & Mechanic street. For terms, apply to Dr. Boswell, or to the subscriber, four miles from Lexington, on the Winchester road.
JOHN STARKS.
June 5, 1815.

Notice.

The stock-holders of the Kentucky Insurance Co. are requested to attend the half yearly meeting, which will be held at their office, in Lexington, at 12 o'clock, on Saturday, the first day of July next.

By order of the President and Directors,
JOHN L. MARTIN, clk.
Ky. Ins. Co.
Kentucky Insurance Office, June 3d.

First and Last Notice.

The subscriber wishes all those indebted to him to come forward and pay off the old score, as he intends to go or send to the eastward, by the 15th July next. Those who will not avail themselves of the present notice, may expect to find their accounts &c. in the hands of proper officers for collection.
JOSEPH I. LEMON.
June 3d, 1815.

For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale all the right and title of Robert M. Lewis to a certain proportion of the

SALT-PETRE WORKS

Fixtures, &c. at the Big Cave, in Rock-Castle county, hitherto rented to Dr. Samuel B. Smith, of Lexington.
WHARTON LEWIS.
June 3d.

Wool Carding.

Merino and Common Wool Carding in a Superior Style and on the usual terms at Sanders, 2 1-2 Miles from Lexington, by
LEWIS SANDERS.
Lexington, May 28, 1815.

To Rent,

A Room on Main Street 20 feet square, suitable for an attorney's office.—Enquirer of the Printer.
22—3t
May 25.

Strayed or Stolen,

From my pasture, on Saturday night last a likely Bay Horse, nine years old, branded on the buttock with an L, a little dished faced, with a fine eye, scar on the top of his head, remarkable small foot, I will give a hundred dollars for the horse and thief, or 30 dollars for the horse alone.

ELIJAH CARTMELL.

May 25.

G. Geib

Respectfully informs the public, that he now lives in the House formerly occupied by John T. Mason, on Main cross street, about a mile north of the Court-house.

He purposes taking scholars at his own House, where a few young Ladies can be accommodated with board. And also to attend pupils at their places of residence in Lexington and its vicinity, to teach them the following branches of Music, viz.—Composition, Thoro' Bass Playing, the Piano Forte, the Italian Style of singing and the German Flute, &c.

He flatters himself that his long experience and practice in Music will merit the public patronage.

For terms apply at his House or to the Music Store on Main Street formerly occupied by the Subscriber.
Lexington, May 28, 1815.

The Great Question Examined.

Persons holding subscription papers to the above work, are earnestly solicited to forward them to this office, that the work may immediately be put to press.

CASH

Will be given for any quantity of Tallow, Lard, and Kitchen Grease by the subscribers, at their factory, upper end of Main street.

MEGOWAN, TOWLER & MEGOWAN.
May 9, 1815.

Advertisement.

Bourbon County, Flat Run, May 29, 1815
Of all our sins, the vilest and most hateful Is that for friendly acts to prove ungrateful; And to acknowledgments make no pretence, But in return, much base impertinence.

Sometime in November last, I lent Mr. George Seldon a horse, to ride to Lexington, several weeks elapsed, and the horse not returned. I sent to Lexington, to make enquiry—and on application to Mr. Seldon, the person was informed, that the horse broke out of Mr. Postlethwait's stable, and that he could not catch him again. Mr. Seldon was applied to again and again—and at last was so audacious as to say that the horse had been returned to me and that I had sold him and he could prove it. I will give ten dollars reward for the horse, or if he is in the hands of any person who claims him, I will give three dollars for information where he is. He is a bay, about fifteen hands high, five years old, star in his forehead, thin switch tail, trots naturally.
23—3p
JOHN MOORE.

Bath County, March 11, 1815.

TAKEN UP by John M. Dougherty, living on the Lick Branch, near Joseph House's mill, a brown Mare, supposed to be 7 or 8 years old this spring, about 14 hands high, a small star in her forehead, and a small saddle spot on the near side of her back, the off hind foot white and a shoe on it—has been nick'd, and rubbed on the sides with traces, no brands perceivable; appraised to \$20 before me.
19—3*
WM. MORGAN, J. P. & C.

Downing & Grant,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE, And are now opening at their shop on Short-street, Lexington,

An elegant and fashionable assortment of Paper hangings, Composed of the richest and most modern Patterns. ALSO, A general assortment of

Groceries,

Of the best quality, consisting of—Gun-Powder, Imperial and Young Hyson Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Rice, Pepper, Allspice and Nutmegs, Cheese of an excellent quality—McQuie's best Chewing Tobacco, Spanish and Common Segars—Spun and Raw Cotton—Po wine and Shot—Writing and Letter Paper—Madder's Sherry Wines, Rum and 4th proof French Brandy, Gin, Peach Brandy, Whiskey, &c.—Oysters, Shad and Herring, &c. &c.

They keep constantly on hand an assortment of Paints, Putty and Brushes, Glass &c. &c. all of which will be sold on the most moderate terms for Cash or Bank Notes.

PAINTING, GLAZING & PAPERING done as usual.
Feb. 6, 1815.

Blank Deeds.

Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON, MONDAY, JUNE 12.

MARRIED—on the evening of the 2nd ult Doctor J. R. Witherpoon, to Miss Sophia Graham, daughter of General Joseph Graham, of North Carolina.

The late arrivals from Europe, furnish us with many contradictory rumors, respecting the storm which is about to burst upon that part of the world; and such is the muzzled and corrupt state of its press, that little credit should be given to any of them, unless they wear an official form, or have other internal evidence of veracity. Believing however that the events passing there, will in their consequences have an important bearing on the future interests of our country, we shall continue to collect and publish the intelligence which we receive of them, but without vouching in all cases for its correctness.

The late arrivals state, that about the time of Napoleon's landing at Frejus, the congress of Vienna civilly invited Murat to abdicate the throne of Naples—who has replied by invading the territories of Rome, and defeating a corps of the Austrian army, the latter losing 5000 men. That Napoleon had officially informed the other powers of Europe of his willingness to ratify the treaty of Paris, if they did not interfere in the concerns of France. That a great ferment had in consequence been excited in England, and it was doubtful whether war between England and France would immediately take place—on the contrary it is stated, that troops in considerable numbers have been sent from England to the low countries—that Wellington had assumed the command of the allied army in Belgium, after holding a council of war, in which marshals Marmont and Berthier were present, and was preparing for offensive operations. We have received several proclamations of Prussian officers, and of the Dutch monarch, announcing Napoleon's return, and their hostility towards him; but notwithstanding many rumors to the contrary, we do not discover that any actual hostilities have taken place—Napoleon was still at Paris, administering the government in person—and whether that he felt himself permanently secure of his throne, or of policy, to show that he considered himself so—was attending to other than warlike concerns. Some of the great works which he had commenced before his exile, and which were neglected by the Bourbons, he has inspected, and had again put in motion. Such are the wonderful powers of this extraordinary man, that whilst he does not neglect the important concerns of the present moment, he keeps a steady eye on the future interests and glory of his country—Ney appears to command the French army in the low countries.

COMMUNICATION.

THE PENNSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.

"Civis" offers the homage of his high respects to the major part of the Trustees of this institution; and informs them, that although his numbers are suspended for the moment, he is not idle. He is at present viewing, with that calmness which the importance of his pursuit requires, the gambols of men "dressed in a little brief authority," who whilst their chief orators affect to treat one of the levers of the moral world—the press—with contempt, and have publicly charged the people of this state with too much ignorance to form correct opinions of the concerns of the University, and have declared that the board have a right to control public opinion—have discovered themselves to be so ignorant of their own powers and duties, as since to have ignorantly acted in the teeth of the law which gave them being—not from design, but from sheer ignorance—"Civis" proposes in due time, further to publish a history of the University, in which he will include, a concise account of the proceedings of the board on Monday last.

KANSASIA, May 31, 1815.

Indian Hostilities.

By Mr. Archambeau who is just from St. Louis, we learn that the village of Cote Sans Dessin is entirely deserted.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability in St. Louis addressed to Gov. Edwards at the instance of Gov. Clark and forwarded to the former on his return from St. Louis where he had been making in conjunction with the other commissioners preliminary arrangements for holding a Treaty with the Indians.

St. Louis, May 25, 1815.

DEAR SIR,

Governor Clark requests me to address you a few lines from his office. We have been flooded with news of interest last night and this morning. An express has just arrived from Fort Howard with the official report of an action which took place within sight of that place the evening before last. Capt. Craig with 30 of his men engaged about 50 Indians, the action was very hot for some time when Capt. Musick came to his relief with 18 men. The reinforcement decided the matter—the Indians were soon driven from the ground with severe loss. They retreated and a part of them took possession of a large sink hole from which it was impossible to dislodge them. An attempt was made to storm it by the aid of a breast work pushed forward, and Lieut. Spears fell gallantly on the very margin when it was found impracticable. Capt. Craig fell most nobly, encouraging his men in the commencement of the action. Captain Craig, Lieut. Spears, Larumy, Tyon, Pitkey, Burns and Gibbons were killed. Cardinal is missing. Capt. Musick is slightly wounded, Patterson, Luks, Hail and McCormick mortally.

In the morning 5 Indians were found on the battle ground and much blood was discovered on their trail where they had hauled others off during the night. While they were endeavoring to storm the sink-hole the Fort was attacked; a circumstance which proves at once the strength of the scoundrels in that quarter.

Mr. Choutau arrived last evening from the river Platte. A horse was stolen the other day from Cote Sans Dessin and there is much Indian sign about Luter.

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

New-York, May 24.

Yesterday arrived at this port the Russian ship Prince Michael, in 40 days from Liverpool.

We have received London papers to the 10th, and Liverpool of the 12th of April, from which extracts follow.

War had not been declared against France. Great preparations were making to commence hostilities, by all the allied powers.

Private letters to the 12th, and some of the passengers express an opinion, that there will not, at present, be another war in Europe. The complexion of the public prints convey a different belief. Every thing, however, seems to depend upon the allies. Great Britain will go with them.

A letter from a merchant in Liverpool of the 11th of April, says, "American stock are at par (asking price)." Another letter of the 12th, says, "dollars are at five shillings and nine pence." The latter adds, "I do not believe we shall have war with Bonaparte."

Another letter says, "the exportation of sail cloth and all other munitions of war are prohibited in Holland, under the idea that war will take place between that country and France."

"The king of France passed through Antwerp, on the 29th March."

London, April 4.—Letters from Switzerland mention that the Swiss diet has decreed to send 30,000 men to guard their frontiers, and to join the allied powers in this grand cause; 15,000 have already marched, and the rest will soon follow; most of the cantons are eager, some few others are rather cool. Geneva, Neuchâtel, and Valais, as new Swiss cantons, are to be defended. Joseph Bonaparte was to be arrested at his residence at Frangins, by order of the diet, but it is presumed he received timely notice, as he departed two hours before the detachment arrived.

April 7.—Notwithstanding all the endeavors of Bonaparte to impose upon the good people of Paris, a belief that Austria is well affected towards him, and that, as a proof of this, he should shortly receive back Maria Louisa from Vienna, it appears by Brussels papers which have arrived to the 3d inst. that the archduchess has, by a formal deed, renounced the title of empress—dismissed all the French attendants—and instead of the green liveries of Napoleon, which are to be worn no longer, she has taken those of her own family; a much worthier distinction.

Two American 74's and two frigates, half manned, are shortly expected at Plymouth, to complete their crews from the American prisoners of war at Dartmouth, and then to sail against the freebooters on the coast of Barbary.

April 9.—The following message from the prince regent, was presented in parliament on Thursday, by the earl of Liverpool, and read by the lord chancellor:

"G. P.—The prince regent, acting in the name and on behalf of his majesty, thinks it right to inform the house of lords, that the events which have recently occurred in France, in direct contravention of the engagements concluded with the allied powers, at Paris, in the month of April last, and which threaten consequences highly dangerous to the tranquility and independence of Europe, have induced his royal highness to give directions for the augmentation of his majesty's land and sea forces.

"The prince regent has likewise deemed it incumbent upon him to lose no time in entering into communications with his majesty's allies, for the purpose of forming such a concert as may effectually provide for the general and permanent security of Europe.

"And his royal highness confidently relies on the support of the house of commons in all measures which may be necessary for the accomplishment of this important object."

Detention of ships.—In the house of lords, April 7, the marquis of Lansdowne wished, before the order of the day was read, that the noble lord opposite (Melville) or some other of the prince regent's ministers, would give some explanation on a subject nearly connected with it: he alluded to the alleged detention of French ships by our cruisers. There were two questions which required an answer. First, whether any ships had been so detained? Second, whether, if they had been so detained, the detention was authorised by government?

Lord Melville replied, that the detention had occurred in only one or two instances; and certainly they had not been authorised by the government.

Latest From France.—Tuesday evening arrived at New-York, the brig Monkey, in 40 days from Bordeaux, which port she left on the 12th of April, at which time all was quiet there. The military and civil officers, and the populace, were devoted to the emperor Napoleon.

War between England and France.—The British ship Barbadoes, arrived at Charleston on the 16th inst. from Cork; on the 17th ult. off Madiers, fell in with three British ships, direct from England, for Jamaica, and was informed that war had been declared by Great Britain against France, and that all the French vessels under the Bourbon flag had been detained in England.

AMSTERDAM, April 6.

Letter from Vienna, March 27.

The king of Saxony it is said has now at last signed the conditions laid before him.

The armaments are continued on all sides with double activity. The Austrians send 150,000 men to the Rhine and Switzerland, and a great army to Italy, to support the king of Sardinia, and be prepared to oppose the king of Naples, who has assumed a hostile position towards Austria. The Russians send four corps to Germany, in all 180,000 men, and 60,000 horses.

The whole force of Prussia is partly already assembled beyond the Rhine, partly on the march as well as all the German allies; the most of these forces are to be collected by the 1st of May. It is said the diplomatic union of the allied powers will become a military one, and take the name of head quarters of the allies.

PARIS, 7.

An article in the Moniteur, dated Lyons, the 4th April, states, that about 500 Marseillais, with two regiments of the line, the 58th and 83d, having advanced on the side of Grenoble, they were met by general Chabert, and put to flight, and

the two regiments, with their officers, joined the troops of the Emperor.

It adds, that at the same time another column of equal force with the 10th regiment of infantry, under the command of the duke d'Angouleme, advanced upon Montelimart; it was met by gen. Debelle, with 600 national guards. A battle ensued, and the rebels were defeated with the loss of 30 killed and wounded, and the 10th regiment joined the emperor's troops.

The article then proceeds thus:—"The National Guard, advanced, to fraternize with the soldiers; but the traitors immediately resumed the white cockade, and fired a discharge, a few men were wounded; the bridge was passed, and the perfidy gave a momentary advantage to the rebels, who entered Valence."

General Grouchy, apprised of the event set out from Lyons, and other forces marched, the result of which, the Monteur adds, was, the duke of Angouleme retreated, abandoned Valence, and proceeded for Montelimart, where he was pursued.

General Grouchy proposed to push forward as far as Marseilles, to stifle this rebellion.

LYONS, April 1.

Every thing is perfectly tranquil here.

LEYDEN, March 29.

The king (of Belgium) set out yesterday afternoon from the Hague to Brussels. His majesty intends to make some stay in the southern departments of his kingdom. Her majesty who takes the same journey, will proceed from Rotterdam to Antwerp in a yacht. Prince Frederick, who accompanies the king, will command the Dutch troops under the immediate orders of the prince of Orange, his brother, who commands the allied army between the Meuse and the sea. Lieutenant general Jansen, commissary general for war, will follow his majesty to Brussels, whither the secretaries of state, Van der Capellen and Falk, have already gone. His majesty, who is constantly occupied in considering the means of placing the country in a state to repel every hostile aggression, has ordered the assembling of a squadron of frigates and light vessels, to be stationed before Flushing and in the Scheldt, under the command of vice admiral Van Braam. The command of the flotilla assembling in the Meuse, is given to com. Nolterbrook.

London March 25.

On the night before Bonaparte sailed from Porto Ferrajo, he gave a fete to his little court, and appeared more than usually gay and affable. He left the company about midnight, as if he intended to return to his apartments, instead of which he embarked on his new adventure to France.

OSTEND, March 31.

It is now generally believed that Louis XVIII. will proceed to Hague, from Brussels, where he will remain, with his little court about him, until some decisive measure has taken place, which may determine the future destination of his august family.

On the evening previous to the departure of this beneficent monarch, an accident took place here which created a small degree of temporary alarm. About 9 o'clock, a stout fellow, habited as a sailor, entered the house allotted for the residence of the king, and demanded an audience of the royal personage, which being necessarily refused, and he persisting in his endeavor, one of the English soldiers on duty struck him on the breast, with the butt end of his musket, and knocked him down the steps into the street, when the fellow instantly got up, and made his escape before the guards could secure him.

London, April 7.

The Army.—There is already a gallant army of 60,000 troops assembled on the frontier line of Belgium from Ypres to Namur, all in British pay, and nearly one half British troops. This army is, besides, daily increasing. On Monday and Tuesday it was reinforced by the 11th and 12th dragons, and several detachments of artillery, which were landed last week at Ostend in excellent condition, and by tomorrow or the next day, the guards which were embarked on Wednesday, will join. The Prussians, at the date of the late accounts from Belgium, had 40,000 fine troops in the line from Namur to Luxembourg. These were also receiving daily reinforcements.

One of the first orders of the duke of Wellington on taking command in Belgium, was to order all the women who had followed the army from this country to return immediately.

It is understood that colonel sir H. Torrens will act as military secretary to the duke of Wellington in Belgium. Sir H. Torrens conveys the authority from the prince regent, and the British cabinet, under which the duke of Wellington will act. His grace's powers are of the most ample description, and it is even whispered that it is left entirely to the judgment of his grace whether hostilities shall be commenced on the part of Great Britain, or measures of a defensive nature merely adhered to.

We are sorry to state, that a gentleman who arrived in town last night from Bordeaux, has brought accounts of the duchess d'Angouleme having left that place. They had there but few troops, they not well affected; but all the citizens loyal. The English were quitting the place as fast as they could find conveyance.

Disturbances at Dartmouth prison.

Friday last a most serious affray took place at Dartmouth Prison, where the American prisoners of war are confined. It appears that the unfortunate prisoners who amount to 5 or 6000, had recently become extremely impatient to be set at liberty, and ascribed their detention to Mr. Beasley, their countryman who is agent for American prisoners of war in London. This person they burnt in effigy on Friday and then proceeded to force their way out of the confines of the prison. Capt Shortland, the resident British Agent went in among them alone and unarmed to endeavor to

pacify them, but a pistol was snapped at him, and therefore the soldiers fired among the insurgents when about 12 were killed and 30 wounded. A musket ball grazed Capt. Shortland's cheek. The prompt interference of the military quelled the insurrection and tranquility was restored. One hundred additional soldiers marched from Plymouth to Dartmouth in the course of Friday, to reinforce the guard.

London Papers.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

Louisville, June 1.

Arrived in this port in 25 days from New-Orleans, the Steam Boat Enterprise, Captain SNAPE. The celerity and safety with which this boat descends and ascends the currents of these mighty waters, the improvement of the navigation of which is so advantageous to the western world must be equally interesting to the farmer and the merchant.

The U. States frigate Constitution, Capt. Stewart, is under orders to proceed to Boston—where she will undergo the necessary repairs; and it is expected will join commodore Bannbridge's squadron.—*Jurora.*

Fulton the First.—Yesterday, in presence of the commanders, and a number of other scientific gentlemen, the machinery of the steam vessel of war Fulton the First, was put in motion by the force of steam; for the first time. We are much gratified to state, that its operation exceeded the most sanguine expectation.

N. Y. Paper.

A piece of the "Bulwark" of Strong and Parish's Religion.

A late Montreal paper advertises the sale of a House and Lot, on SUNDAY immediately after divine service, AT THE CHURCH DOOR!

The nation, in whose territory this is exhibited, is called the, "bulwark of religion," by the very men who would not have the mail carried here on Sunday: the very men who once reproached Mr. Jefferson for visiting his dying child on the Sabbath—the very men who form conventions to suppress Sabbath breaking in Massachusetts.—*Yankee.*

From the Norfolk Herald.

While the "legitimate" sovereigns of Europe are expressing such a great deal of anxiety about the independence of nations, it is vastly surprising that they should have overlooked the monstrous outrages committed by Great Britain on the sovereignty of Portugal. Was it to guarantee the independence of nations that the Essex was taken within cable length of Valparaiso? That the General Armstrong, was destroyed in the port of Fayal and the Levant recaptured in Porto Praya. May be not; and yet we find that the great men who compose the congress at Vienna, have taken no notice of these transactions.

It is with reluctance we agitate any subject that may excite animosity towards our late enemy, but the circumstances of the Levant are of as atrocious a character that is difficult for the American penman, in speaking of them, to mince thematter. Here is a nother instance of that brutal violence, and contempt of civilized usage, for which the officers of the British navy & army were so notorious during the last war. Their continuing to fire into the Levant after her colours were struck, threw their disposition to murder those brave men, who in equal combat have so often vanquished them, and was an act that would have disgraced even the Algerines. But what shall we say of the Portuguese, to permit such daring violations of their rights? To suffer a mob of English sailors to take possessions of one of their forts and turn the guns of it against friendly vessels that had sought protection from them? The U. States will probably demand of the Portuguese government indemnity for the loss of the Levant, but that will be no compensation for the outrage on the laws of nations and the immunities of neutrality. With as much propriety as there was capturing the Levant in a neutral port, might a belligerent invade a neutral, and seize upon the persons and property of the subjects of the enemy.

From the Green Mountain Farmer.

THE NATION OF N. ENGLAND.

Suppose within ten years the five New-England states become a nation. Let us then suppose what some Morse, or Guthrie, or Payne, in making up their book, would say of us. Say the book is written in 1825.

"This little monarchy was once the eastern part of the United States. It consisted of five states. They divided in 1825. There was very little tumult in the division—the inhabitants, who were fond of republics, had removed out of the country previous. The nation contains an extent of about 300 miles from north to south, & 250 from east to west. At the time of the division, they had a number of sea ports & harbors filled with merchant ships; but they had nothing to export, as the country for thirty years before, had never raised enough for home consumption. They had also several large cotton factories, but they did not raise one pound of cotton in the territory. Their chief dependence for wealth was the waters, the Newfoundland cod fishers, neither the waters, the soil right belonged to them. They are very pious people, for they support about 1500 priests and 3000 lawyers. They are remarkable fond of hunting, but there is no game. They are fond of smoking but they raised no tobacco.

"Their government is a mixed monarchy. How they got their king, it is not known. Their parliament is very numerous, and sits in a place called Taunton, on the 1st day of April, each year. They assign as a reason for fixing at this place the seat of legislation, that a certain small feel for the supply of the members run up the river every spring. Their nobility is numerous.

"Their revenue arises chiefly from

fining the king lays on his own subjects for breaches of certain penal laws.

"Their principal cities are Boston, Hartford Casine and Pettipang.

"Their army is numerous—consisting of those persons for common soldiers, who are not to vote for parliament men. Their officers appointed from the nobility.

"They have toleration of religion, only every man must pay taxes to 'the standing order.'

THEATRE.

WM. TURNER, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has taken the Theatre of Mr. Usher, and should be honored with their support, he is determined to deserve it, by every effort in his power to render the performances truly respectable; with that intention, no expense shall be spared in obtaining performers of the first celebrity on the continent, in addition to those whose talents are now offered to their attention.

This Evening, June the 12th,

Will be presented Sheridan's popular and much admired comedy, in five acts, called

The Rivals.

After which a favorite Musical Farce, called

THE ROMP,

OR CURE FOR THE SPLEEN.

For characters, &c. see bills.

Barbacue.

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Fayette and the adjoining counties that he will prepare an elegant Barbacue Dinner on the Fourth day of July, at his own house, on the Limestone road, nine miles from Lexington, and about the same distance from Paris. There will be an elegant harbour and seats prepared for the ladies and gentlemen, to amuse themselves in dancing. Excellent music is engaged for that purpose. The subscriber furnishes foreign liquors of the best quality for the ladies—the gentlemen will have free access to the use of domestic liquors. Tickets of admittance, two dollars—there will be no expense nor personal trouble omitted, to render his entertainment brilliant and interesting.

JAMES GREEN.

24-2

Penitentiary Nails.

Daniel Bradford keeps a constant supply of Nails, made at the Penitentiary, which will be sold wholesale, at the Frankfort Prices, with the addition of carriage.

Lexington, June 12.

Mr. Green

Begs leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that early in the month of July he will commence giving Lessons on the Piano Forte; those ladies and gentlemen who employ him, may rest assured of his best endeavors to merit their approbation.

June 12.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between Lewis Sanders and James Boardman, cotton-spinners, under the firm of Lewis Sanders & Co. is dissolved by agreement, all claims against the concern, are to be presented to Lewis Sanders for payment.

Sanders, June 12.

Cotton Factory.

The great importation to this state of cotton goods and cotton yarns from the eastward, induces the subscriber to reduce the price of his cotton yarns—his machinery is excellent and in good order, and will produce yarn inferior to none—all sizes of which may be had at the factory or at his warehouse in Lexington, at two shillings per dozen ends of the gauge rule for any size—which is four shillings per pound for 700—six cuts compose a hank, precisely equal to three cuts of the gauge reel, or two cuts are exactly equal to one cut of the gauge reel.

LEWIS SANDERS.

Sanders, June 12 34-31

Notice.

All those indebted to the subscribers either by note or book account, are requested to come forward and settle them off, by the 10th July, as one of the firm intends starting to the eastward, about that time.

ELLIS & MORROW.

Lost.

On Saturday, the 20th May, in Lexington, several small Bank Notes, to the amount of \$17 1-2 wrapped in a piece of brown paper. Any person who may have found the same, shall be generously rewarded by the subscriber, living near Nicholasville.

WILLIAM KENEDY.

Removal.

I have removed from Water street to Limestone street, nearly opposite the jail, and continue to pay attention to the scouring and dying of men's cloths, ladies silk dresses, of any colour will also be paid attention to, and be made to look new. Gold and silver lace cleared, and the blue dying carried on as usual. I wish to sell a Horse, Chair and Harness—the Horse is remarkably gentle and true.

HUGH CRAWFORD.

June 12th 24

Wool Carding.

THOMAS ROYLE & SONS wish to inform their friends and the public in general, that their machines are in complete operation at their factory, on the Frankfort road, one mile from Lexington, at six pence per pound for common wool—and having the advantage of both water and horses, will enable them to accommodate their friends on the shortest notice and in the best manner. For sale at their factory, a quantity of Woolen Linseys, and Wool Rolls.

Lexington, June 12th, 1815.—241

WOODFORD CIRCUIT, Set: June Term 1815: IN CHANCERY.

Zachariah Dozier, Complainant,

against

Ann Lucas, John Burbridge, Elizabeth Stapp, James Stapp and Sally his wife, Wm. Burbridge, Jeremiah Burbridge, Samuel Simpson and Franky his wife, Benjamin Bowmar and Polly his wife, Micajah Kreal and Milly his wife, and Elijah Burbridge, heirs and legal representatives of Benjamin Burbridge deceased.

This day came the complainant by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Ann Lucas is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, and that she hath failed to enter her appearance herein according to law and the rules of this Court. It is therefore ordered, that unless the said defendant appear here on or before the first day of the next September term of this Court, and answer the complainants Bill, the same will be taken for confessed, against her and it is further ordered, that a copy of this Order be inserted in some authorised News-Paper, published in this Commonwealth for eight weeks successively.

A copy atteste JOHN MCKINNY, c. w. c.

June 12 24

All kinds of
CONSTABLES BLANKS,
SHERIFFS DO.

For sale at this Office,

(Continued from the second page.)
Adjutant and Inspector General's Office,
May 17, 1815.

GENERAL ORDERS.

In pursuance of the act of Congress, entitled "An act fixing the military peace establishment of the United States," approved the 3d of March, 1815, the President of the U. States has judged proper that the military peace establishment shall consist of the following proportions of artillery, infantry, and riflemen; the corps of engineers being retained as at present established.

1. Of the corps of artillery, there shall be 32 companies, or 8 battalions, making 3200 men.
2. Of the light artillery, there shall be ten companies, or one regiment, making 680 men.
3. Of the infantry, there shall be eighty companies, or eight regiments, making 5440 men.
4. Of the riflemen, there shall be ten companies, or one regiment, making 680 men.

Total 9,980.

And the President of the United States has further judged proper, that the United States be divided into two military divisions; and that each military division be subdivided into military departments, as follows:

- The division of the north to comprise five military departments, to wit:
- No. 1. New-York, above the highlands, and Vermont.
 - No. 2. New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.
 - No. 3. New-York, below the highlands, and that part of New-Jersey which furnishes the first division of militia.
 - No. 4. Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and that part of New-Jersey which furnishes the second division of militia.
 - No. 5. Ohio, and the territories of Michigan and Indiana.

The division of the south, to comprise four military departments, to wit:

- No. 6. Virginia, North Carolina, and the District of Columbia.
- No. 7. South Carolina and Georgia.
- No. 8. Louisiana and the Mississippi territory.
- No. 9. Tennessee, Kentucky, and the territories of Missouri and Illinois.

And the President of the United States has further judged proper, that the general distribution of the regiments and corps constituting the military peace establishment, shall be made in the following manner:

To the division of the north—
The second, third, fifth, and sixth regiments of infantry, forming two Brigades.

Four battalions of the corps of artillery; and the regiments of light artillery.

To the division of the south—
The first, fourth, seventh and eighth regiments of infantry, forming two brigades.

Four battalions of the corps of artillery; and the regiment of riflemen.

And the President of the U. States has further judged it proper, that a part of the several regiments and corps constituting the military peace establishment, shall be detailed and apportioned for the following named stations, and that the rest of the regiments and corps shall be disposed of as the Maj. Gen. commanding divisions may hereafter direct.

In the division of the north—
For the posts and fortresses on the coast of New-England.

The regiment of light artillery, ten companies.

Of the corps of artillery, four companies.—Total 14.

For the harbor of New-York, and its dependencies, of the corps of artillery, 4 companies.

For Fort Mifflin, and its dependencies, of the corps of artillery, 2 companies.

For Fort M'Henry, and its dependencies, of the corps of artillery, 2 companies.

For Sackett's Harbor, of the corps of artillery, one company.

For Plattsburg, of the corps of artillery, one company.

For Niagara, of the corps of artillery, one company.

For Fort Washington, on the Potomac, of the corps of artillery, one company.

For Detroit, and its dependencies, of infantry 10 companies, of riflemen 4 companies.—Total 14.

In the division of the south—
For Norfolk harbor, and its dependencies, of the corps of artillery, 3 companies.

For Forts Johnson and Hampton, N. C. of the corps of artillery, one company.

For Charleston harbor, and its dependencies, of the corps of artillery, 4 companies.

For Savannah, of the corps of artillery, one company.

For Mobile, of the corps of artillery, one company.

For Plaquemine, of the corps of artillery, one company.

For Fort St. Charles, St. John, and Petite Caquille, of the corps of artillery, 3 companies.

For Natchitoches, of the corps of artillery, one company, of riflemen two companies.—Total 3 companies.

For St. Louis, and its dependencies, of infantry, ten companies, of riflemen 4 companies.—Total 14 companies.

For the vicinity of Augusta, Geo. of infantry, 10 companies.

And the President of the U. States has further judged proper, that the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, of the several regiments and corps now in the service of the U. States, whose term of service has not expired, shall be so arranged as to form and complete out of the same the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, constituting the military peace establishment, in the manner following viz:

To form the regiment of light artillery, Brig. Gen. Porter, there shall be mustered for selection, the light artillery, proper, the 15th, 25th, 30th, 31st, 33d, 34th and 45th Regiments of infantry.

To form the corps of artillery, there shall be mustered for selection, the corps of artillery, proper, the Regiment of dragoons, the 41st, 42d, 43d Regiments of infantry.

To form the Regiments of infantry in the division of the north, there shall be mustered—

For the 2d Regt. of infantry Col. Brady, the 6th, 16th, 33d, 23d, and 32d Regts. of infantry.

For the 3d Regiment of infantry, Col. Joux Miller, the 1st, 17th, 19th, 24th, 28th, and 39th Regiments of infantry.

For the 5th Regiment of infantry, Brig. Gen. Miller, the 4th, 9th, 13th, 21st, 40th, and 46th, Regiments of infantry.

For the 6th Regiment of infantry, Col. A. Atkinson, the 11th, 25th, 27th, 29th, and 37th Regiments of infantry.

the 12th, 14th, and 20th Regiments of infantry.

For the 7th Regiment of infantry, Col. M'Dowd, the 8th, 10th, 36th, and 38th Regiments of infantry.

For the 8th Regiment of infantry, Col. Nicholas, the 5th, 18th, and 35th Regiments of infantry.

For the rifle Regiment, Brig. Gen. Smith, the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th rifle Regiments.

And the President of the U. States has further judged proper, that in addition to the provision for a gen. staff, which is specifically made by the act of Congress, certain officers shall be retained, under the special authority given by the act, until circumstances will permit of their discharge, without material injury to the service; and that the following shall be the gen. staff:

Two Maj. Gens. with two Aid-de-Camps, each.

Four Brig. Gens. with one Aid-de-Camp, each.

An Adj. and Insp. Gen. and two Adj. Gens. to be provisionally retained.

Four Brigade Inspectors.

One Quartermaster Gen. and two Deputy Quartermasters Gen. to be provisionally retained.

Four Brigade Quartermasters.

An Apothecary Gen. and two Assistant Apothecaries, to be provisionally retained.

Five Hospital Surgeons.

Fifteen Hospital Surgeon's Mates.

Two Garrison Surgeons, to be provisionally retained.

Ten Garrison Surgeon's Mates, to be provisionally retained.

A Paymaster of the army.

Two deputy Paymasters Gen. and two Assistant Deputy Paymasters, to be provisionally retained.

The acts of Congress establishing the Ordnance Department, the office of the Commissary Gen. of Purchases, and the Military Academy, remain in force, as well as certain acts authorizing the appointment of Judge Advocates and Chaplains to the army.

The organization and arrangements of the military peace establishment, thus made by the President of the United States, are published in general orders for the information and government of the army.

By order of the Secretary of War.
D. PARKER,
Adj. and Insp. Gen.

ARMY REGISTER.

GENERAL STAFF.

Major General. Jacob Brown; Andrew Jackson.

Brigadier General. Alexander Macomb; Edmund P. Gaines; Winfield Scott; Eleazer W. Ripley.

Adjutant and Inspector General. Daniel Parker.

Adjutants General. Robert Butler; Arthur P. Hayne.

Quarter Master General. Robert Swartwout.

Deputy Quarter Master General. S. Champlain; Samuel Brown.

Four brigade inspectors and four brigade Quartermasters, to be taken from the lines.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Colonel. Decius Wadsworth.

Lieutenant Colonel. George Bomford.

Captains. John Morton; Abraham B. Woolley; John H. Margaret; James Dalby; Thomas L. Campbell; Edwin Tyler; R. D. Richardson; George Talcott, Jr. J. H. Rees.

First Lieutenants. William Wade; Rufus L. Baker; George C. Lyman; George Larned; Nehemiah Baden; Christopher Kieser; Thomas L. Hawkins; James Baker; J. Livingston.

Second Lieutenants. James Wilson; Ebenezer M'Donald; R. C. Pomesoy; Charles F. Morton.

Third Lieutenants. W. T. Rigal; James Simonson; John Hills; Simon Willard; John Symington.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Apothecary General. Francis Le Baron.

Assistant Apothecaries. Christopher Bachus; James Cutbush.

Hospital Surgeons. David C. Kerr; Benjamin Waterhouse; James C. Bronaugh; Joseph Lovell; Arnold Elzey.

Hospital Surgeon's Mates. James Stevenson; J. B. Whiteridge; Edward Purcell; William W. Hazard; William Jones; Joseph Wallace; William Williams; William Stewart; William Marshall; Joseph Eaton; Robert Archer; Hugh F. Rose; James Trimble; Thomas Russell; Donaldson Yates.

Garrison Surgeons. Foster Swift; James H. M'Gulloch.

Garrison Surgeon's Mates. John F. Heileman; Charles Slocum; Lemuel B. Clarke; William T. Davidson; Johnathan S. Cool; Alexander Wolcott; William Turner; William M. Scott; W. C. Lane.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Paymaster of the Army. Robert Brent.

Deputy Paymaster General. Washington Lee.

Assistant Deputy Paymaster General. Jonathan Bell.

Deputy Paymaster General. Ambrose Whitlock.

Assistant Deputy do.

Storekeeper.

Judge Advocates. James T. Dent; Henry Wheaton.

Chaplains.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

Superintendent Military Acad. Senior Officer of Engineers.

Professor of natural and experimental Philosophy. Jared Mansfield.

Assistant do. do. D. B. Douglass.

Professor of Mathematics. Andrew Elliott.

Assistant do. do. J. Wright.

Professor of Art Engineering. Alden Partridge.

Assistant do. do. William Evelyn.

Surgeon Samuel Walsh.

Chaplain and professor Ethics. Adam Empe.

Teacher French language. Claudius Besaud.

Teacher of Drawing. C. E. Zoeller.

Sword Master. Pera Thomas.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Colonel. Jos. G. Swift.

Lieutenant Colonel. Walker K. Armistead.

Majors. George Bomford; Wm. M'Fee.

Captains. Charles Gratiot; A. Partridge; J. G. Tatten; Saml. Babcock; Syl. Thayer; Wm. Cutbush.

First Lieutenant. Ed. De Russay; Fredk. Lewis; James Gadsden; T. W. Maurice; Hippolyte Dumas; D. B. Douglass.

Second Lieutenants. Geo. Trotter; J. L. Smith; Honace C. Story; John Wright; S. H. Long; H. Middleton.

REGIMENT OF LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Colonel. Moses Porter.

Lieutenant Colonel. J. R. Fenwick.

Majors. Abraham Eustis.

Captains. Av. M'Dowd; Nathan Townson; Samuel D. Harris; Arthur W. Thornton; Gabriel H. Maignault; Arms. Irvin; Fras. Stribling; John S. Peyton; Henry K. Craig; John R. Bell.

First Lieutenants. Wm. F. Hobert; George W. Hight; G. N. Morris; J. H. Wilkins; Jno. Gates, jr. Nels. Freeland, Wm. Lyman, J. T. M'Kinney, S. M. Mackay, Fred. Kinloch.

Second Lieutenants. G. E. Wells, M. Lyon, S. Washburn, H. Stanton, R. W. Field, P. Drane, W. Smith, H. P. Evans, R. F. Massie, W. Wells.

Surgeons. Lewis Dunham.

Surgeon's Mate. W. H. Livingston.

CORPS OF ARTILLERY.

Lieutenant Colonel. G. E. Mitchell, James House, Wm. Lindsey, Wm. Macrea.

Majors. G. Armistead, James B. Maney, J. Hindman, W. H. Overton.

Captains. Charles Woolstonecraft, J. B. Walbach, Wm. Wilson, E. Humphreys, James Reed, J. B. Crane, Roger Jones, J. H. Boyle, A. S. Brooks, S. B. Archer, J. B. Pon, Th. Biddle, jr. J. T. B. Romayne, William O. Allen, Th. Murry, William Gates, A. C. W. Fanning, G. A. Richards, I. Roach, jr. J. F. Hailman, Th. Bennet, A. W. Odell, R. G. Hays, S. Churchill, J. D. Howell, B. K. Pierce, John Biddle, G. P. Peters, H. U. Villard, H. J. Blake, Nathaniel N. Hall, M. P. Lomax.

First Lieutenants. Milo Mason, G. Van De Venter, J. L. Tracy, William M. Reed, Harold Smyth, Wm I. Cowan, John Fontaine, L. Brown, Luther Scott, R. B. Ruffin, J. H. Daring, J. Erving, jr. A. L. Sands, Richard A. Zantinger, T. Randall, W. R. Duncan, Chester Root, J. L. Edwards, Gus Luoma, P. D. Spencer, J. Montford, F. Whiting, Edwin Sharp, G. Dearborn, Felix Ansart, Jacob Warley, S. Spotts, L. Whiting, R. B. White, Lewis Morgan, W. H. Nicoll John Ruffin.

Second Lieutenants. J. W. Kincaid, Robert Goode, Francis O. Byrd, J. J. Cromwell, J. W. Lent, jr. Th. Christie, S. Rockwell, G. D. Cooper, Richard Bache, P. I. Fevill, M. S. Massey, F. P. Woolsey, Ch. Anthony, W. M. Clifton, L. H. Osgood, P. Melendy, E. Kerby, R. M. Kirby, H. M. Campbell, Robert Reall, W. I. Sever, I. G. Bostwick, John A. Dix, R. Lyman, Wm B. Howell, I. L. Gardner, James G. Pickett, T. I. Harrison, I. W. Wadsworth, C. Newkirk, G. W. Gardner, C. S. Morchial, Nathl G. Dona, John Monroe, J. S. Allanson, L. G. De Russay, Thomas Childs, Samuel L. Dana, J. Schmuecke, Thomas V. Earle, Charles Melon, George H. Britt, James Hall, John S. Pierce, Allen Low, G. S. Wilkins, James Scallan, P. A. Dennis, J. Ripley, John Grayson, D. Turner, Isaac E. Craig, C. M. Thurston, H. W. Fitzhugh, Jacob Davis, T. T. Stephenson, E. Humphrey, S. Whetmore, T. B. Guy, D. S. Andrews, N. G. Wilkinson, Joseph Buckley, A. C. Towlet, Robert Call.

Third Lieutenants. R. H. Lee, Rice L. Stuart, W. L. Booth, T. J. Baird, J. Parkhurst, R. L. Armstrong, James Badlet, G. W. Gardner, B. S. A. Lowe, Th. R. Broome, Patrick Galt, Upton S. Frazer, N. G. Pendleton, B. H. Rutledge, John R. Slo, Henry Griswold, James Monroe, Robt. C. Brent, Abram Wendell, G. A. Washington, Robert J. Scott, Alon Brewer, F. N. Berrier, George Cooper, Henry Smith A. F. Coccane, M. F. Van D. Venter, Milo Johnson, Aron G. Gano, R. M. Forsyth, Thomas W. Lendrum, Henry R. Dulany.

FIRST INFANTRY.

Colonel. Dan. Bissell.

Lieutenant Colonel. George Croghan.

Majors. Thos. S. Jeaup.

Captains. Isaac L. Baker; Wm. O. Butler; John Jones; James Davis; Hen. Chotard; Wm. Laval; Anatole Psychand; Ferdinand L. Arnelung; Wm. Christian; John Read.

First Lieutenants. Samuel Farrow, Jr.; Thos. Doggett; John C. Kouns; R. P. Thibault; Wm. Gibbs; John Tarrant; Archimedes Bonono; Tillman Turner; Richard K. Call; Guy Smith.

Second Lieutenants. George Watts; Robt. H. Briggs; Robert L. Coomb; R. B. Hyde; George W. Boyd; W. Christie; Chs. Cooper; Truman Cross; Samuel Hutson; Thomas C. Hindman.

Surgeon. Edward Scull.

Surgeon's Mates. W. S. Madison; H. Hield.

SECOND INFANTRY.

Colonel. Hugh Brady.

Lieutenant Colonel. Ninian Pinney.

Majors. Henry Leavenworth.

Captains. John Spruiell; Stephen W. Kearney; Peter B. Van Buren; Abner P. Spencer; Hen. Shell; Alexander R. Thompson; G. D. Smith; Richard Goodell; Wm. J. Worth; Henry Whiting.

First Lieutenants. Charles J. Nourse; W. Browning; William Hoffman; B. A. Boynton; Owen Ranson; John Kirby; James Young; Wm. G. Belknap; S. B. Griswold; Walter Biecker, Jr.

Second Lieutenants. N. N. Robinson; James Palmer; John Wood; Jos. Hopkins; R. M. Harrison; Thomas Chittenden; Seth Johnson; Joshua Brant; John Clitz; Stedman Van Wyck.

Surgeon. Franklin Bache.

Surgeon's Mates. W. W. Southall; J. Edmonds.

THIRD INFANTRY.

Colonel. John Miller.

Lieutenant Colonel. Matthew Arbuckle.

Majors. Charles K. Gardner.

Captains. William Taylor; Wm. J. Adair; Robert Deaba; John T. Chunn; Wm. Whistler; George Stockton; Thomas L. Butler; Hez. Bradley; Lewis Bissell; W. M'Donald.

First Lieutenants. James Hackley, Jr.; Th. Mountjoy; John Garland; Reasin H. Gist; Robert Sturgus; Daniel Curtis; Henry Conway; Lawr. Talliaferro; Turley F. Thomas; Collin M'Clood.

Second Lieutenants. Asher Phillips; Wm. Baylor; John B. Clarke; Ed. E. Brooks; R. Davis; Ramey G. Saunders; Cy. Saunders; John Saunders; Gab. J. Floyd; Charles Ciana.

Surgeon. A. G. Goodlet.

Surgeon's Mates. James B. Hill; Richard E. Hall.

FOURTH INFANTRY.

Colonel. William King.

Lieutenant Colonel. Duncan L. Clinch.

Majors. George M. Brooks.

Captains. James Bankhead; Enos Cutler; James Dicken; A. Cummings; T. M. Nelson; John A. Burd; Thomas Sangster; A. L. Madison; Bernard Peyton; Reuben Gilder.

First Lieutenants. F. S. Melton; John Back; et; Wm. F. Pendleton; Wm. Neilson; Oth. W. Callis; J. M. Gavock, Jr.; James H. Gale; J. M. Glassell; William Merrick; E. B. Randolph.

Second Lieutenants. W. K. Muffen; F. H. Lisenhoff; C. Comegys, jr.; John Strother; F. L. Dade; Philip Wager; J. Shommo; C. Wright; J. P. Dieterich; Patrick O'Fling.

Surgeon. M. C. Buck.

Surgeon's Mate. W. J. Cocke; Jas. Bates.

FIFTH INFANTRY.

Colonel. James Miller.

Lieutenant Colonel. Joseph L. Smith.

Majors. J. M'Neal, Jr.

Captains. Josiah H. Voss; S. Burbank; George Bender; M. Marston; W. L. Foster; Peter Petham; J. J. Fowl, Jr.; E. Childs; David Petry; James Pratt.

First Lieutenants. H. Whiting, Eliphalet Ripley, I. Plympton, D. Chandler, J. Gilly, J.

Ingersoll, Otis Fisher, Joseph Gleason, J. W. Holding, D. E. Larned.

Second Lieutenants. Nathan Clark, Samuel Keeler, Samuel Robinson, J. Craig, G. H. Halting, J. K. Jacob, G. W. Jacobs, Arnold B. Dike, P. R. Green, C. Blake.

Surgeon. Sylvester Day.

Surgeon's Mates. Elsh L. Allen, J. P. Russell.

SIXTH INFANTRY.

Colonel. H. Atkinson.

Lieutenant Colonel. J. Snelling.

Majors. John E. Wool.

Captains. Thomas Stockton, William S. Foster, John B. Murdoch, John Bliss, B. Watson, Daniel Ketchum, Edward White, Thomas S. Seymour, D. Crawford, Newman S. Clarke.

First Lieutenants. Wm. Hale, Ephraim Shaylor, George M'Chain, Frederick A. Sawyer, J. P. Livingston, Samuel Tappan, Alphonso Westmore, Henry De Witt, Thomas Stanford, Lafayette Wilcox.

Second Lieutenants. Talcott Pachin, Samuel Holcomb, Thomas Tupper, Caleb B. Campbell, Hazen Bedel, P. Andrews, H. Webster, Benjamin Fitch, Jacob Brown, Ezra Dean.

Surgeon. Thomas G. Mower.

Surgeon's Mates. Charles Loring, William Sterne.

SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Colonel—James M'Donald.

Lieutenant Colonel—William B. Boole.

Majors—Daniel Appling.

Captains—John Machesney, Rd. Whartonby, Zach Taylor, W. Chisholm, Edward B. Duval, Richard A. Bell, George Vashon, J. Roberts, n. Elijah Montgomery, J. S. Allison.

First Lieutenants—George Birch, J. H. Malory, Wm. Bee, Jr. William Irvine, J. J. Clinch, John Hays, S. W. Prestman, T. Blackstone, A. Ross, J. H. Taylor.

Second Lieutenants—G. R. Bridges, F. S. Gray, J. W. Alliston, H. L. Oneale, R. H. Goodwyn, George Brent, F. E. Hedges, J. Leftwich, R. W. Scott, Lewis Lawshe.

Surgeon—Thomas Lawson.

Surgeon's Mates—R. C. Walmsey, Asahel Hall.

EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Colonel—R. C. Nicholas.

Lieutenant Colonel—W. A. Trumble.

Majors—W. Lawrence.

Captains—J. Dorman, Daniel Baker, White Youngs, C. Larabee, W. Davenport, Willis Foulk, Mangle M. Quackebus, L. Austin, G. H. Grosvenor, John Greene.

First Lieutenants—David Biddle, A. Goodwyn, Jr. J. Culbertson, Charles B. Hopkins, Charles Fisher, D. Frazer, Thomas Wright, William Ligon, John R. Guy, Samuel Brady.

Second Lieutenants—J. D. Stewart, Henry Brown, Luther Hadd, Thomas Hunt, Hector Burns, Floreal Meline, Nath. Young, G. R. Horton, John Brady, M. Thomas.

Surgeon—P. Woodbury.

Surgeon's Mates—W. Beaumont, Clajon Bailey.

RIFLE